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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. NO. 2.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

PRUSSIANS WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF THE CITY.

The City Summoned to Surrender

Useless Destruction of Property by the French.

CANROBERT AND BAZAINE MARCHING ON SEDAN.

The Prussians Preparing to Defend the Place.

It is Declared to be in a State of Siege.

GERMAN ALLIES IN COUNCIL.

Claim for the Cession of Territory Will Not be Relinquished.

French Blockade of German Ports Raised.

Collision between Italian Troops and Papal Zouaves.

Strasburg Not to be Surrendered.

OVER A MILLION MEN ENROLLED IN FRANCE.

Cipher Correspondence between Napoleon and Eugenie Discovered.

Startling Revelations Expected.

France Willing to Make Great Concessions to Secure Peace,

But Will Not Cede a Foot of Territory.

An Army of 80,000 Leaves Paris

To Meet the Advancing Prussians.

RUMORED PRUSSIAN ATTACK ON VINCENNES.

England Manufacturing Arms for France.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER MAKES A SPEECH AGAINST INTERVENTION.

The Pope Said to Have Left Rome.

Operations Outside the Walls of Paris.

Prussia Demands the Restoration of Napoleon.

Rumored Death of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Treachery Apprehended in Paris.

ENGLAND.

The Prussians in Force Near Paris.

LONDON, September 16.—Paris dispatches announce that the Prussians are in force to the northeast of Paris. They captured a train on the Northern railway at Dailles, department of Oise, and fired another near Chantilly. The Uhlans are between Creteil and Nanilly. Eighty thousand picked troops have left Paris to attack the Prussians in the open field.

Preparing to Attack Paris.

LONDON, September 16—6 P. M.—The Prussians are dreparing to attack Paris in the direction of Vincennes from the line of the Marne. Soissons is blockaded by a heavy cavalry force, which has cut off all communication. There are ten thousand Prussians at Manteuil, near Seuils and Villers. Catteret is occupied by three thousand. Their scouts are heard of at several towns to the northeast of the city of Paris.

Wanton Destruction of Works of Art.

LONDON, September 16.—The French have uselessly destroyed all the works of art on the highways and railroads leading out of Paris. Notwithstanding the wholesale destruction of property the advance of the Prussian army has not been delayed a single hour.

Still Hopeful of Peace.

The Paris journals to-day persist in saying that mediation is possible. The Prussians are massing at some distance from the city. The measures of defense at Paris are now so great that it is expected the fact will act strongly in favor of peace.

The Prussian Advance.

LONDON, September 16, 3 P. M.—The following intelligence is received from Paris. The advance of the Prussians is at Bretenil, and Nenilly-sur-Marne, and their scouting parties occupied Corbeil and Clamart. Throngs of people are escaping from Paris.

Steam Mail Route to Paris.

LONDON, September 16.—A steam mail route has been arranged between this city and Paris, by way of Amiens and Rouen.

Few Visitors to Napoleon.

A dispatch from Berlin states that only a few curious travelers have thus far visited Wilhelmshohe since the arrival of Napoleon. More than half were Americans. On Friday last the Duchess of Hamilton visited the Emperor, He dresses in undress uniform, and has Dr. Conneau perpetually on his right during his almost incessant walks. Princes Murat and Moskawa, Dr. Charles Pagot and Viscount Reille are in his company much of the time.

An Assault to be Made on Strasburg.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 16.—A dispatch from Brumath, eleven miles northwest from Strasburg, says the heavy fire continued all day from the heavy guns of the third parallel, causing great destruction to the walls and citadel. An effort to carry the fortifications by storm will doubtless be made to-morrow. Several fires have broken out in the city. Fires are inevitable from the ceaseless bombardment. Some fugitives in conversation with the sufferings of the people are intense. Provisions are served out in very limited quantities. The mortality and sickness caused by the deprivations continued very great. On the 9th the citizens made another appeal to Uhrich to yield to inevitable destiny. The commander replied that his position was most painful, but he must at all hazards discharge his duty to his country. The siege of the fortress cannot long be delayed.

Going Forth to Meet the Enemy.

Paris dispatches of to-day says the advance of the Prussians steadily continues. Last night large bodies of troops left Villas, and proceeded in the direction of St. Denis. It is believed they intend to engage the advanced forces of the enemy, and retreat towards the fortifications on the approach of the main body. Several Uhlans have been arrested in Paris, disguised as citizens, and will be shot. The Prussian army continues their work of devastation. To-day they took possession of the railroad station at Chantilly, captured a train, detained the passengers and captured the baggage. Another train was fired on, but succeeded in escaping.

One of the young Rothschilds has shouldered a Chassepot, and is daily doing duty on the ramparts.

The Garde Mobile are constantly arriving in large numbers. In consequence of the scarcity of provisions, newspapers appear but the usual size. Girardin has announced that he has retired from political life, and desires no office under the Republic.

Twenty-five thousand Chassepots were delivered to the troops yesterday.

Balloons for observing the movements of the enemy ascend daily.

Refugees from the neighboring towns are flocking into the city by thousands.

The Republic continues to find favor in the provinces. Notifications of the organization of Provincial Republican Committees are received continually by the Ministry. Governmental securities continue steady.

Provisions in Paris.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 16.—Our correspondent, writing from Paris, September 25th, says: Bread and meat have fallen in price, but salt and provisions have risen. An immense supply of powder, three millions of kilograms, is within the walls.

The New Signal System.

A signal telegraph has been put on the Arc Triomph to correspond with that on Fort Valerien. A new system of signals has been arranged of colored lights. When the trees are removed the movements of the enemy will be visible from the signal station. Underground wires will be run from station to station. Balloons will be used and photographic bird's eye views taken continually of the enemy's advance, and sent immediately to Gen. Trochu.

Troops are Daily Arriving

Who escaped from Sedan, among others last night, a general in peasant's attire.

Pere Hyacinthe

Has published a letter expressing the warmest gratitude to the United States for her prompt recognition of the Republic. He has been prevented by illness from going as chaplain in the army.

Minister Washburne's Letter.

The letter addressed by Minister Washburne to the Minister of Foreign Affairs says the letter is a page in the history of liberty. It recalls worlds, revives the memory of Washington and Lafayette, and proves that if despotism succeeded in dividing the two Governments, liberty had not for a moment ceased to unite the two nations. Europe, on whose soil the blood of our heroes defeated has been shed, still keeps silent while America, notwithstanding the ocean separates us, makes her voice heard.

The Prussians are Closing in on Paris

In a way that indicates an attack on the Southern and Southeastern sides, to secure their supplies, and at the same time to prevent reinforcements from the South and West to the besieged. Military men of experience here say the power of the city to resist is limited only by the supply of food. Trochu has 400,000 men under arms who will become good soldiers behind the ramparts. The citizens are determined to emulate Strasburg. If the city holds out three months the Prussians will be drawn back to the Rhine. Trochu's proclamation on Wednesday to the troops, discloses the fact that the most efficient preparations for the defense have been made. The enemy will have to make their way over barricades if they succeed in battering down the walls or get in by surprise. On Wednesday evening the first of a series of mock sallies to be made by the beseiged was made with 80,000 regular troops.

Only a Sensation.

The sensational dispatch of a Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner*, as to the terms of peace resolved on by the representatives of Germany at Metz in council with the King at Rheims, is generally discredited here. It is considered the statement that Bavaria and Baden renounce any claim for enlargement of territory proves its falsity.

The French Crown Diamonds Sold by Eugenie.

It is stated the crown diamonds lodged by the Empress in the Bank of France are of paste, and that the real ones were sold long since, through an American dentist named Evans, and the money converted to the use of the Imperial family.

Bismarck's Reply to Jules Favre's Demand for an Armistice.

LONDON, September 16.—It is reported that the Foreign Office has Bismarck's reply to the demand of Jules Favre for an armistice. Bismarck says there are questions yet to be satisfied with France before a suspension of hostilities is possible.

The *Examiner* urges that a cordial support be given the French Republican Government.

The Prussian attack on Paris will be directed at first against Vincennes, and a large body of Parisian troops will confront them there.

The *People Francois* says none of the foreign powers have offered to intervene in favor of France, and no such offer will be accepted.

Colmar Occupied by the Prussians.

Five thousand infantry and cavalry of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with twenty cannon, occupied Colmar on Thursday, after a skirmish with the French riflemen.

Suffering for Food.

The National Guards in the provinces are suffering for want of food and forage.

The Blockade no Longer Effective.

The Uhlans are reported at Compiegne.

Destitution Among Laborers.

Great destitution and suffering exists among the miners and other workmen on the German frontier.

Civita Vecchia Occupied by the Italians.

LONDON, September 16.—The Italian troops have occupied Civita Vecchia, meeting with no resistance.

The Explosion at Lyon.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 16.—The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin Friday afternoon, that Duke William of Wurtemberg, in his official report says the capitulation of Lyon took place on the basis of that of Sedan—the arms to be laid down, Garden Mobile to be discharged on parole, and the line infantry to go under escort to the city. Many officers, including the French Commander, remained in the yard of the citadel. When the last man had passed the gate two powerful detonations were heard in quick succession. The powder magazine, shells, cartridges and the mine exploded, and all in the yard were buried under the ruins. There was fearful destruction, but the losses cannot be ascertained.

Orders for Arms for France Being Executed in England.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 16.—The following French orders for arms and ammunition are being executed in England: 400 rifles out of this a from a small arms company of Birmingham; six cases of rifles from Williamson Bros.; 5,000 Snyder, ready for delivery in London, at sixty-three shillings each; 5,000 long Snyder's, consigned to Rose, Leadenhall street; twenty thousand long and short Snyders; ten thousand assorted chassepots, mitrailleuses and needle guns; 1,000 army Remington revolvers; total now executing by Birmingham, Sheffield and London, 400,000. One London house contracts to supply one million five hundred thousand cartridges weekly; total order thirty millions. The arms and cartridges are all sent from Dover, Folkestone, New Haven and Liverpool.

Against Intervention.

Mr. Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech this afternoon at Elgin, pronounced in the strongest manner against intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form whatever. Intervention means abandonment of neutrality, but we have no desire whatever to be drawn into a quarrel not of our own seeking. I see no reason whatever to apprehend that we shall try mediation. We tried it before the war, but when you come to speak of mediation after the sword has been drawn, you get a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of rights of parties, but one of relative power. The sword is an evil mediator, but it does its work decisively; and if after the parties have called the sword in we were to begin to mediate, then we should be wearing our neutrality exceedingly thin. The conflicting nations know their own strength, and what they require for security if a third nation tries to interpose between them. Without advice it gives, it must take sides with either one or the other, and so cease to be neutral. Should we advise Prussia to be content with less than she demands, we should be actually taking the part of France against Prussia, and throwing our moral might into the scale in favor of France. If, on the other hand, we advised France to accept terms she deemed inconsistent with national dignity, we should be taking the part of Prussia. That is exactly what, in my judgment, we ought to avoid.

Proclamation by the Crown Prince to the German People.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 16.—A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs Friday noon that the Crown Prince has issued an eloquent proclamation to the German people to create a national fund for invalids.

Dissatisfaction Among the Garde Mobile

The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris writes, Wednesday evening: Great dissatisfaction exists among the Mobiles because the officers nominated by the Emperor have not yet been removed. The Government are pressed to make extensive changes.

Operations Outside of Paris.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 17.—Paris does not occupy herself solely with the defense of her walls. General Vinery, at the head of a new army, has commenced exterior operations and manœuvers, to prevent the invasion of the department where the enemy can seize provisions. Two corps are ready for the west and eastern provinces.

Prussians to Occupy Havre and Strasburg.

The *Constitutionnel* says Prussian corps will occupy Havre and Strasburg, and break communication with England.

Gelignani says in order to stop the latest advance northeast at Neuilley sur Marne, and south of Creteil, a force of France-tireurs successfully attacked the Prussians near Guigneo.

Bismarck's Position with Regard to the Provisional Government.

LONDON, September 16.—Persons in close relation with Bismarck learn strongly that in the negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms to which it agrees.

Prussian Cavalry Exterminated by Peasants.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 16.—A small force of German cavalry was utterly exterminated by the Peasants at Creteil.

England's Violation of Neutrality.

The London papers to-morrow publish the correspondence in which Count Beenstoff complains of the violation of English neutrality involved in the extensive sale of arms to France, and says England will be morally responsible for the blood shed on foreign fields through the agency of a few English tradesmen. Granville repels the accusations of breach of neutrality; that the neutrality proclamation asks would have been hostile to France, and that the markets of England must be open to both parties.

A dispatch from Milan reports a serious though brief engagement six miles from Rome. The Papal Zouaves lost thirty killed, 145 wounded and the rest surrendered. It is veritually certain the Italian army reached Rome to-night. It is believed the Holy See will arrange a concordat with the Italian government.

Rumored Death of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

A telegram from Bullion, needing confirmation, reports the killing of the Crown Prince of Prussia by the exasperated peasants.

Metz Still Holds Out.

Metz holds out. It is asserted that Bazaine has 75,000 men, an abundance of provisions and munitions, and is constantly harrassing the Prussians.

Treachery Apprehended in Paris.

A railway wagon full of French uniforms, directed to the King of Prussia, were seized at the eastern station in Paris. The city is full of Prussian spies, causing apprehension of treachery.

Regulating Prices of Provisions.

A decree has been issued for fixing the price of meat fortnightly. One is contemplated fixing the price of bread.

Bombardment of Toul.

The bombardment of Toul was resumed yesterday forenoon, and continued at night.

The Military Situation.

LONDON, September 16.—It does not appear that the Prussians are in any great force directly before Paris. Their main body seems to be stretched in a kind of semi-circle from about Villers-Cotterel on the northeast to Melun and Fontainbleau on the southeast of the capital, and from Chateau Thierry in the rear of Meaux to Provins on the railway to Troyes.

The resolute refusal of Soissons to surrender certainly embarrasses the operations of the Germans for the time being.

There is a rumor of the escape of Marshal Canrobert from Metz, and of his advance upon Sedan and Mezieres, menacing Rheims and Laon and the Prussian flank.

It is not expected that the Prussians will attempt, for some days, to begin a serious bombardment of the works of Paris.

Numbers of women and children are still permitted to leave Paris. Gas has been cut off and is used so little in the Paris houses that this makes comparatively much less trouble than was anticipated.

The railway to Lyons has been cut by the French authorities between Hercy and Charenton and the splendid bridges destroyed.

It is reported that railroad trains leaving Paris yesterday and to-day were attacked and captured by the Prussians. Several passengers on board were killed and wounded.

After to day communication with Paris will be uncertain.

All the regular troops, as well as the Francetireurs, have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussians.

The army of the Loire, Bazaine's army, is well supplied with provisions at Metz.

The Uhlans are slowly concentrating around Paris.

The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin giving the following summary as presenting the latest intelligence on the question of mediation: Russia declines all further effort for mediation. Minister Bancroft denies having invoked Russian aid. He is entirely satisfied with the reserved attitude of England. As the defeated French urge for mediation, Count Bismarck's demands the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

The *Times* declares that it will be premature for the Prussians to attempt to reinstate Napoleon upon the throne which the Republic has overthrown. The *Times* further declares the opinion expressed by a St. Petersburg journal, that Prussia must negotiate a peace with the Constituent Assembly of France.

The latest intelligence received in this city announces that the Uhlans are actively engaged in burning the woods and all surface incumbrances at Joinville le Pont, a small village six miles east of Paris.

All communication with Paris is now destroyed, and it is believed that the summons to surrender Paris will be sent to General Trochu, commanding the troops within the city, to-day.

Advices from Paris state that the capital is calm, resolute and confident.

Dispatches from Berlin are positive in the belief that there is no prospect of Germany abandoning her claim for the cession of territory.

Sedan is in possession of the Bavarian corps, who were detached to protect and hold the defenses when the main army resumed its march upon Paris.

Rome Surrounded by the Italians.

LONDON, September 16.—From dispatches received from Florence, it would seem that the Italians have surrounded Rome by the 18th. Inf the programme of the Government has been faithfully followed.

Collapse of Newspapers.

Many of the Paris journals are moving their offices to Tours. Among them *La Union* and *La Gazette de France*, but the chief papers are still to be published at the capital.

FRANCE.

French Sharpshooters Active.

PARIS, September 16.—Advices received by the Minister of War show that the sharpshooters and free corps are capturing many Prussians in the suburbs.

Mego Dead.

Mego was condemned by the high court to long imprisonment under the old *regime* has been liberated.

No Idea of Surrendering Strasburg.

The Minister of War is in receipt of dispatches from the Prefect in command at Strasburg. He reports the bombardment constant and terrific. The city has been badly damaged. He has no idea of surrendering.

Prepared to Give Guaranties.

It is reported that whereas the Prussians demand guaranties in case of peace, the Provisional Government is preparing to furnish them.

Over a Million Men.

The military headquarters at Soiers are rapidly organizing a large army to be known as the army of the Soire. It will be formed of contingents from the Western Departments and will include hordering on the Pyrenees. In the Departments of Bouches, Du Rhone and Card, the volunteer enrollments exceed 50,000. In all France over a million men are enrolled, Italian volunteers in great numbers have arrived at Lyons.

Electric lights have been placed on all the forts around the city, in order to reveal the enemy at night.

Startling Developments Expected.

It is reported that the Republican Government is in possession of cipher correspondence between the Emperor and Empress since the war, and the key to the cipher has also been discovered. Startling developments are expected.

Paris Well Supplied With Powder.

HAVRE, September 16.—The *Journal* is certain Paris is supplied with three million kelogrammes of gunpowder—twice as much as was expended at Sebastopol.

No Bank Returns.

PARIS, September 16.—The officers of the Bank of France no longer make weekly returns of the movement of specie, &c.

Shipping Merchandise to Save it from the Prussians.

HAVRE, September 16.—The *Journal* says the docks are overstocked with cotton, coffee, grain and other goods, and even mahogany is being loaded rapidly on French vessels for shipment elsewhere, to save them from the Prussians.

France Willing to Make Concessions.

A Paris correspondent writes to the *Times* There are those who think the humiliated France would give up a portion of her fleet, pay the cost of the present war, raze the walls of Strasburg and Metz, abolish the conscription and accept the cession of the army as the price of peace, but nobody believes she will cedea foot of territory.

Eugenie Annoyed.

The Empress Eugenie is greatly annoyed by the army of sight-seers who follow and stare at her whenever she appears in public.

The Feeling in Paris—Interview with Victor Hugo.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, September 16.—A profound peace has come over the city. This peace is occasioned by the feeling of isolation. We now first realize the fact that we are cut off almost entirely from the outside world, and dependent on our own efforts for our future. It is believed that if the present mail gets through, it must be the last, and it is probable it is the last that will be permitted to leave the capital. The only bustle now is occasioned by the tread of the battalions passing from one part to another. The last vestige of old Paris, full of gaiety, life and dissipation, has vanished. Earnest work and contempt of death must be the lot of all who remain inside the walls of Paris. The people are terribly calm, and there is no outward evidence of fear, no bravado or flourish, and even when the spirit of patriotism breaks forth audibly, it takes the form of prayer. Considering the situation, Last night I passed through the office of the *Electeur Libri*, semi-official organ of the Government. The compositors, while waiting for copy, stand in line practicing the manual exercise, and the editorial staff are at work in the city without a single policeman visible, yet order and tranquility were never more perfect. The only change, which is painful enough, is the absence of the old and former marked cleanliness. Garbage is unremoved and the sidewalks unswept. Things more momentous occupy attention. Life and death are in the balance. The blow may fall at any moment.

I dined last night with Victor Hugo and family. His two sons with their young wives, were present. The illustrious writer, in reply to some remarks, said many striking and startling things. He said he had come to Paris to share the perils of its citizens. He had no public role to fill. His poor presence on the ramparts might be worth only as a daily unarmed and stimulating by words the ardor of the patriotic defenders of the city. He regarded the attack on Paris absurd, as well as criminal. The war was begun against Emperor Napoleon. Now that he is gone, and the King of Prussia, sends him a retinue of servants and sends us, who never provoked the war, homicidal. Never was there an act so atrocious or ridiculous in history. I can know, continued he, as a cloud overspread his face, what part may fall to my lot to play before the awful drama closes. Before Paris has the choice of a determined defense or cowardly surrender. If it should, though it seems impossible, decide upon the latter course, I can only return in exile to my old retreat at Guernsey. If it elects the former, I will remain in the city of Paris, one after the other, blown to atoms and the enemy, corps after corps, battalion after battalion, in the same grave with my resolute fellow citizens. As he uttered the sentiments in eloquent thrilling language, in spite of measured gravity, I looked at the faces of the ladies at the table. They were grave and solemn, but serene, and had not the faintest trace of the dread of such a fearful catastrophe. In that way, said Hugo, Paris must perish; but while the spectacle may horrify the world, it will be followed by the resurrection of the democracy of France and Germany, who will avenge the terrible catastrophe. This is the only fair specimen of the spirit prevailing here.

THURSDAY, September 15, evening.—The enemy have blown up all the important buildings, stations, viaducts, &c., upon the roads and railways leading to Paris. This destruction is unnecessary, as the marets of our columns continues without even an hour's halt upon the road.

A Council of the German Allies.

BERLIN, September 15—Midnight.—A council of the representatives from the various German States now allied with Prussia in the war upon France was held at Rheims to-day. It was resolved by the council that the separation of the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from France must be made the primary basis for the settlement of the present war. The representatives from Bavaria and Baden objected to the proposed enlargement of territorial aggrandizement sought by Prussia.

End of the Blockade

BERLIN, September 16.—The blockade of the German ports upon the Baltic and North Seas ceased on Sunday last. Dispatches from Konigsburg, Colburg and Dantzic, on the Baltic, report the disappearance of the French blockading squadron off those ports.

A dispatch from Hamburg announces the cessation of the blockade upon the North Sea, and the opening of the Elbe, Oder and other rivers. Together with the departure of the French squadron southwardly.

RUSSIA.

The Refusal of Prussia to Treat for Peace Regretted.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 16.—The *Journal* of this city, the official organ, regrets the refusal of the Prussian government to treat only with the French Emperor for peace. The *Journal* says as Napoleon cannot again reign in France, he cannot enforce a treaty.

ITALY.

Rumor that the Pope Has Left Rome.

Special to the Herald.]

FLORENCE, September 15.—It is reported the Pope has left Rome. The Italian headquarters are three miles from that city. A skirmish took place four miles from Rome between the national troops and Papal Zouaves. The latter were forced to retire, after suffering some loss. The Italian forces are expected to enter Rome to-morrow. The Italian fleet has arrived in the vicinity of Civita Vecchia. Active demonstrations are made on the approach of the troops, who are everywhere received with enthusiasm, and with whom the people fraternize with the most freedom.

Affairs in Italy—Collision with Papal Zouaves.

FLORENCE, September 16.—After the occupation of the Papal States Italy will instantly summon a National Parliament to be chosen by universal suffrage. A collision occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal Zouaves five kilometres from the city of Rome. Sixty Zouaves were killed and wounded on each side. The Italian headquarters on Thursday were fourteen kilometres from Rome. Baxio has reached Caronio, near Civita Vecchia, and doubtless Velletri and Valmontone will be occupied to-day. The Papal armes, Custom House officers and people fraternize with the Italians, who are received with acclamations.

Sympathy with the French Republic.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, September 16.—A large meeting of Irishmen and French was held to-night to express sympathy with the Republic of France in her struggle with Prussia. Addresses were made by several Frenchmen, Irishmen and Americans, and much enthusiasm prevailed. A considerable sum of money was subscribed for the relief of the wounded French soldiers, and a motion was adopted to march in procession next Sunday, to attend the French-American picnic, which will be held here that day.

MANSFIELD, O.

First Premium—Great Masonic Gathering—Two Murder Trials—County Fair—Accident in a Machine Shop.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 16, 1870.

The Altham Mower and Taylor Thresher, manufactured in this city, has taken the first premium at the Ohio State Fair against all competition, among which were all the best makes of the old style or endless apron thresher.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Richland County Court House by Masonic ceremonies on the 27th day of September, promises to call together a large attendance of Masonic bodies from this and adjoining states. The committees are receiving favorable responses from invited guests far and near. Arrangements are being made for a grand demonstration.

The trial of of Samuel Webber, Jr., for a murderous assault on John Gaudert, in a saloon in this city last year, has commenced to-day. The defendant was found guilty of assault and battery and fined $100 and costs.

The trial of Lon Thornton, for shooting with intent to kill, a negro man named Cameron, last winter, is now in progress in this city.

The Richland county Agricultural Society are making great improvements in their grounds, preparatory to their fair next month. Among others a plentiful supply of pure water from a strong spring half a mile away is to be introduced into the grounds.

At Monroeville, Indiana, yesterday, Louis Wagoner, a German, of Mt. Hemphill's stove factory, had his left hand torn off by being caught in the machinery, while turowing a belt on a pulley.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, September 16.—In the Twelfth District the Democrats yesterday nominated Wm. Huntzell for Congress.

TOLEDO, September 16.—W. T. Lockwood, formerly Territorial Judge of Nebraska, under Buchanan, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Tenth District. E. B. Finck was re-nominated by the Republicans.

CHICAGO, September 16.—Mr. J. V. Farwell declines the nomination of the Temperance party of Illinois for Congressman at large.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—After the ballots left the Fifth Congressional District Convention yesterday, resolutions indorsing Grant's Administration and the suffrage amendment were adopted and Capt. Burdett nominated for re-election to Congress by acclamation.

CHARLESTON, September 16.—There is considerable excitement in political circles here over Horace Greeley's letter to the President, and as he is the nominee for another term by the Republican party there is considerable uneasiness about the Governor's letters from the South. It is reported that he will be requested by the State Republican Committee to resign.

CHICAGO, September 16.—In the Second District of Minnesota the Democrats have nominated C. N. Bach, of Winona, for Congress.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—N. S. Collyer, Democrat, announces himself a candidate for Governor against the Brown party nominee.

W. B. Stokes, lately dangerously ill, is now reported convalescent, and will probably be able to take his seat in Congress in December.

ST. PAUL, September 16.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has declined the nomination by Democrats for Congress in the Second District of Minnesota.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—The Executive Committee of the National Labor Reform Party to-night nominated in the First Ohio District Thomas J. Godfrey, of Portsmouth, the Republican candidate for the same office.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 17, 1870.
THE LINCOLN STATUE.

The statue to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, erected under the auspices of the Union League, was placed in position to-day in Union Square without formal ceremonies. The statue represents Lincoln in a standing position, with the emancipation proclamation extended. The figure is enveloped in a cloak. The statue is of bronze, ten feet high, standing on a pedestal of stone. It cost about $10,000.

PARNASUS.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States steamer Courier, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, to be held in readiness to proceed to Boston to-morrow to convey the body of Admiral Farragut to this city, whenever a day for the public obsequies will be determined on.

DIED.

Hiram Ketchum died at Riverdale to-day, aged seventy-seven years.

TERMINUS CHANGED.

The terminus of the Morris and Essex and Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad has been changed from Hoboken to Jersey City. Coal trains on the former road are to be discontinued.

FRENCH STEAMER DETAINED.

The French steamer Lafayette, which was to sail to-morrow has been detained until Tuesday by an order from the

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At the Illinois Episcopal Convention at Chicago, yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted that two new dioceses should be created and bounded as suggested by Bishop Whitehouse in his address. The Committee on the Revision of the Scriptures made a report condemning the proposed revision of the New Testament by the Episcopal Church, and they ground their objections on the following reasons: First, the extreme baldness of the movement, second, having been given to the churches; second, the more than questionable criticisms of some of the members; third, usurping the Convocation; third, the scantiness or uncertainty of expected results.

J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, announce that the loss by the recent fire will not exceed $200,000. It was at first reported at $750,000, but the value of the damaged goods will reduce the loss to that figure.

It is reported that Dr. Charles H. Ray, editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, has been appointed government appraiser for the port of Chicago, under the new law making Chicago an original port of entry.

John V. Farwell has announced his intention to donate $30,000, the amount of his stock in the Farwell Hall building, toward the establishment of a library for the Young Men's Christian Association.

Late advices from the Crow Agency in Montana, say: Tatchem of the Big Horn expedition, has arrived there with two wagon loads of hay, but no trouble with the Indians and nothing of the kind occurred.

Four negroes were hanged yesterday at the late of Wight Court House Virginia, for the murder of Joel Gray, a white citizen of that county, on the 4th of last July.

A Salt Lake City dispatch of yesterday says: Governor Shaffer to-day issued a proclamation forbidding the assembling of the Mormon militia and of all gatherings of armed persons within the territory. All arms and ammunition now in possession of the militia is ordered to be turned over at once to Colonel Wm. M. Johns, Assistant Adjutant General. General P. E. Connor is appointed Major General of militia.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTHS

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Abolition of the Death Penalty—Yacht Capsized in Loch Erne, Ireland, and Several Persons Drowned—Dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet—Crisis in the Spanish Ministry Imminent, &c., &c.

Abolition of the Death Penalty.

THE HAGUE, September 16.—After a long debate, the first Chamber passed the bill abolishing the death penalty.

A Yacht Capsized—Several Persons Drowned.

LONDON, September 16.—The yacht Wasp yesterday capsized in Loch Erne, Ireland. The owner and several ladies and gentlemen were drowned.

Dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, September 15.—A violent controversy is going on among the newspapers as to the course of Olozaga. He was recalled by the Council of Ministers for having exceeded his instructions. The Republicans, however, defend him for having recognized the French Republic. It is possible some changes in the Cabinet may grow out of the discussion. Senor Sagasta is to be appointed President of the Cortes in place of Rivero, resigned. The successor of Sagasta is not yet appointed.

Monument Unveiled.

LONDON, September 16.—Charles Reed, M. P. for Hackney, to-day unveiled a monument to Alexander Defoe, at Bunhill Fields.

Spontaneous Generation.

At the session of the British Scientific Association to-day, Colonel Baker's letters from the White Nile were read. Subsequently a sharp discussion on spontaneous generation arose, provoked by a paper of J. Samuelson. The result favored the atmospheric germ, the theory of spontaneity being decidedly at a discount.

Crisis in the Spanish Ministry Imminent.

MADRID, September 16.—A crisis in the Spanish Ministry is imminent.

Successful Experiments with the Gatling Gun.

LONDON, September 16.—Experiments have been made at Shoeburyness with the Gatling guns with the most successful results.

Masonic.

The Grand Arient Lodge of the Masonic order has issued a circular announcing the removal of seat of the lodge to Rome.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN September 16.—The steamship Java, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, September 16.—The United States steamer Plymouth has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 16, 4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞. American securities—U. S. 6's of '62s, 90; new 5's, 89; 10-40's, 87. Stocks quiet: Erie, 18; Illinois, 112½. Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, September 16.—Cotton—Sales of the week 70,000 bales; export 5,000; speculation and consumption 10,000. American 10,000; quantity of Orleans 1,000 bales. Quiet. Uplands at 9¾; Orleans 9¾d. Manchester market less favorable.

Receipts of wheat for three days 35,000 quarters, American 32,500. Wheat quiet and steady; California white wheat and red Western 9s 2d@9s 5d@9s 6d.

Western flour, 24s. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 28s 9d@29s, and quiet. Oats firm at 29s. Barley 5s. Peas 39s.

Pork 120s. Beef 118s 6d and dull. Lard 73s. Cheese 68s. Bacon dull at 57s for Cumberland, Common clear 57s.

LONDON, September 16.—Tallow 44s 6d. Sperm oil 78s. Calcutta linseed 58s. Spirits petroleum heavy at 1s 10d; refined 1s 7d.

ANTWERP, September 16.—Petroleum quiet at 52 francs.

FRANKFORT, September 16.—United States bonds are quiet and steady at 93@93¾.

Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.

Weekly Bulletin of Steinway Sales.

The sale for the famous Steinway pianos is progressing unabated, and the Pittsburgh branch of the Steinway house, presided over by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., propose hereafter to publish a regular bulletin of sales.

The past week's business is as follows:

Mrs. Mary A. McGee, Sterling Station, a Steinway double round piano.

Mrs. Lettie Kennedy, a Steinway square piano.

Mr. A. E. Helmbold, a Steinway square piano.

H. Graff, Esq., a Steinway square piano.

Mr. Edward Merriman, a Steinway square piano.

The durability of the Steinway piano is something wonderful; witness the fifteen year old "Steinway" owned by Mrs. Scott Bemer, Esq., Louis Bethmann, Esq., a Steinway twelve years old. Mrs. Grouft, an 8 way *footie* years old, and scores *of old inflation*—all of them as good as ever they were.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers, TTHS

We reiterate our advice that when you are thirsty you should step into a restaurant and ask for a glass of Pilsner, Lemnis & Co.'s Cream Ale. You are sure to find it nice.

MARRIED:

MURDOCH—HOWARD—On Thursday evening, September 15th, 1870, by the Rev. Bishop ——, Mr. ROBERT J. MURDOCH, to Miss MARY R. HOWARD, eldest daughter of Jas. Howard, Esq., of Allegheny.

DIED.

KYLE—On Thursday afternoon, September 15th, at Salem, Ohio, MINNIE BLANCHE, infant daughter of R. A. and Belle Kyle, aged nine months. The funeral will take place THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the parents. West-fourth street, near Liberty. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OLIVER—Friday, September 16, 1870, HARRY, infant son of H. W. and Mary A. Oliver.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 123 Center avenue, on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Wood street, corner of Sixth Avenue. Rev. S. F. SCOVEL, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE P. HAYS, will close his official relations with the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Locust and Anderson streets, Allegheny, by Preaching To-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

THE REV. WILLIAM D. WALLACE, Garrach, county Derry, Ireland, will preach (D. V.) in the New S. S. Rooms, Webster avenue, on SABBATH, the 18th instant, at 10:30 A. M.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near Market. Pastor, Services MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½, at EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Locust and Diamond streets, Allegheny. Sunday School Morning. Communion Service. In the Evening, Twelve members will be received. Seats are free and a cordial welcome is extended to all.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIND DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE Reformers held another rousing meeting last evening. We regret that our space does not permit us to report the speeches, all of which were good, as fully as we could wish. Another meeting will be held this evening in Birmingham, which will be addressed by R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., and others. A series of meetings have been arranged for next week, which will be duly announced.

WHEN the "organ" singled out the Hon. JOSEPH WALTON for its persecutions it manifested its usual sagacity. In striking at him it struck at the business public with which he is identified, and which not only want him at Harrisburg another winter but which intend to send him there just as long as he will consent to serve them in the capacity of legislator. It is probable that a greater service could not have been done him than the "organ" has performed, and we only hope it will keep it up. Mr. WALTON's election is an assured fact to-day.

A RECENT issue of the *Freiheits Freund* of this city contained an article highly eulogistic of General NEGLEY, in which particular reference was made to the General's speech on the decay of American Commerce. As this production appears to be regarded as a card in favor of General NEGLEY we wish to ask: Was this speech delivered on the floor of Congress? If so, when? Who is the actual author of the speech? And was it prepared in the interest of the Chinese Emigration scheme?

IT IS reported that the Court House Ring are hatching another job. A little special legislation only is needed to convert it into a "big thing," and all that is required to put it through is the election of the Ring Legislative ticket. People have been inclined to wonder why in the face of the inducements to nominate new and better men, the old set were continued. The necessities of the Court House Ring would not permit any improvement of the kind. It might endanger their jobbery.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN

The Reform meeting in Allegheny on Thursday evening, opening the campaign, was a grand success. In numbers it was fully equal to the most successful of meetings there even in excited political contests; while in the kind of persons who were present, the attention and earnestness manifested by them, and the sympathy shown for the objects of the meeting, it had a significance which even its most determined opponents cannot misinterpret. In this respect it was a demonstration which meant a great deal, for it proved that the Reform Movement has a deep hold on the masses, that the solid voters are with it, and that *it is going to triumph.*

Major FREW's speech was in admirable temper and style. There was no gainsaying the reasons he gave why voters should give to the Reform Movement their support; and there was no escaping the exposure of the evils which, if not remedied, will drag the Republican party to ruin. The speech of Mr. DRAVO went straight to the convictions of his listeners. His allusions to Mr. WALTON gave the liveliest satisfaction. This gentleman in putting his points has a happy manner, reinforced by hard logic and perfect acquaintance with his subject. Mr. CARNAHAN's speech was an effective impromptu effort. The parallel he drew between some of the candidates on the Reform and the so-called "Regular" tickets, had a telling effect.

The meeting was, in common parlance, a great success. At the conclusion an unanimously attempt was made by a small company of so-called "Regulars" to produce a sensation after the fashion of Democrats sometimes at Republican meetings. We can tell these gentlemen that the Reform movement can stand this conduct if they can.

The campaign has received a most auspicious inauguration. It is not wonderful that the surprise at its unmistakable strength should be universal when we consider how studied have been the attempts to decry it. Henceforth to the close the campaign will be prosecuted with vigor. That it will close with victory for the Reform Movement, we do not for a moment doubt.

GEN. NEGLEY—QUESTION AND ANSWERS.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Voter in the Twenty-second Congressional District" asks why we do not support General NEGLEY, and whether, as a faithful representative, he is not deserving of re-election.

We might answer the writer by saying that Major FREW, having been nominated on the Reform Ticket, is entitled to our support, and that we think he would represent us better than General NEGLEY. But it is probable that the writer wishes to know what the objections are to General NEGLEY. Not to specify minutely at this time, we will say that General NEGLEY's course in Congress, more especially in championing the steamship subsidy scheme to promote Chinese Emigration, has shown that he is more disposed to devote himself to objects for making money out of the country than to the immediate interests of his constituents. These schemes are sometimes by the owners of vessels of broken down steamship lines, and sometimes by speculators, who if they can get a sufficient number of millions of land, and a sufficient number of millions of money voted to them, are sure to make a good thing, and can afford to go to a good deal of expense to put their bills through Congress. It is notorious that men are willing to risk considerable in undertaking to get such subsidy bills through. General NEGLEY, no doubt, feels a great interest in reviving American commerce in this way, but his constituents don't. What possible intent General NEGLEY's constituents have in establishing and supporting a grand "Oriental steamship" line between California, Australia, Japan, China and San Francisco, it is not easy to perceive. Why he should become the champion of this scheme, except that he thinks it would be a good thing to increase the facilities for introducing the Chinese among us and thus facilitate the solution of the labor question in this country, we are not bound to express an opinion. General NEGLEY has undertaken to make capital out of his championship of American commerce in this connection. His constituents would have been better satisfied had he given his attention to the commerce of the Ohio river. The speech which he has circulated on the "Revival of American Commerce" is doubtless a production of much ability, but he is not its author, nor was it ever delivered by him, or any one else, on the floor of Congress. Leave was granted to him to print in the *Congressional Globe* a speech, and this is the speech. It was prepared by the subsidy men as a part of their scheme. Gen. NEGLEY was selected to stand as its author. In this connection it may be stated that the publication of undelivered speeches of this kind has cost the country during the past year an immense sum. At the present we will say that in this particular instance the scheme is a swindle, the publication of the speech under the pretence that it was the production of General NEGLEY and that it was delivered by him on the floor of Congress, was a fraud, and the whole transaction discreditable to him, and calculated to raise grave suspicions.

For the present we will extend the answer to our correspondent no further, and will conclude by saying that we desire a Representative for the Twenty-second District who will have no thought of making more money out of his position than is in his salary, and will devote himself to the promotion of the interests of his constituents.

To the Editors of the Commercial:

The following appears in the COMMERCIAL of Thursday:

People heretofore know that Russell Errett is Assessor of Internal Revenue in this district. Now they know just how he obtained the appointment. They were two days at the capital. Felix C. Negley, General Negley's cousin and Errett. The practice is well understood to appoint whoever receives the indorsement of the Congressman of the district. In some respects a pernicious practice, which General Grant, of late, has to a considerable extent disregarded. Felix received the indorsement of the General, or the General signified his intention to give it through Errett, who was the "go" appointment, coupled confidently on having it. When this became known there was a row in the camp, and Errett, who was the bearer of the appointment, telegraphed to "come on." He started immediately accompanied by some friends. The practice is well understood. A prudent friend of Errett remained behind at the Washington depot, and counseled that a meeting between Errett and General Negley should be prevented, lest the irascible temper for which both are noted should cause a row and spoil all. The friend's advice was that while Errett got out of the way, General Negley should wait on by Rare on "Don," or perhaps Mackey, or all three, by whom things should be fixed up. This programme was observed. The General was found to be stubbornly for Felix. When, having availed him in meeting the expenses of the large party that was assembled to the office of Assessor, Besides, he was not satisfied for the position as Errett. How much money had Felix advanced? Between Errett and the General nothing was talked over in a practical way from after General Negley and Errett met, good as a pile, and Errett withdrew. Then General Negley urged Felix's application, Felix withdrawing, "unwilling to embarrass the General." Probably Mr. Stoner was said or heard a word. Probably General Negley was a second thought, was considered how unreasonable it was to insist upon the appointment of Felix, who had only \$1,000, because convinced that it was wrong to "embarrass the General" by any such act. Errett, having obtained General Negley's indorsement, received the appointment.

There is scarcely a word of truth in this whole statement, and all its insinuations and suggestions are false. I did not start from Harrisburg accompanied by Sam., Ben., Tom Cameron and others of that ilk." Nor one accompanied me, and "Don" Cameron was not to my knowledge within a hundred miles of Washington at the time of my visit; no one met me at the depot, no one counseled that a meeting between Gen. Negley and myself should be prevented; no one advised that I should be kept out of the way, nor that "Gen. Negley should be waited on by Rare, or Don," or perhaps Mackey, or all three, by whom things should be fixed up." No such thing was observed, no such interview took place. No such conversation ever occurred. Nothing of the kind "was had advanced," and the whole story from beginning to end, is false as the father of falsehood.

As this story, somewhat different in details has been circulated verbally, very industriously, I desire to say that no conversation ever took place between General Negley or Felix C. Negley and myself, at Washington City or elsewhere, nor between them or either of them and any one else and me, relative to advancements made by the last gentleman to pay the expenses of the election; that I never was asked as the condition of my appointment, by them or either of them, or by any one else, to pay any money to any one else; that nothing; that no suggestion was ever made to me that I ever paid General Negley or Felix C. Negley any money for them or either of them; that I never paid General Negley or Felix C. Negley or any one else, anything as the condition of my appointment or otherwise; nor did I ever promise to pay them or either of them, or any one else, any money for the appointment, by them or either of them, or by any one else; that I never paid any money to any one else, as the condition of my appointment, or otherwise, or to any person for them or either of them, nor did I ever promise to pay them or either of them, nor did I ever authorize any one else to pay or promise to pay.

Now this on the face appears tolerably explicit, but does it meet the case? It is admitted that Gen. NEGLEY stood for FELIX, and not for ERRETT, that the knowledge of this hurried ERRETT off from Harrisburg, that after *something* had been done, the General's support and indorsement were transferred from FELIX to ERRETT. ERRETT says *he* did nothing, that *he* promised nothing. Now to fill the hiatus *suppose* some friend of ERRETT managing his case, it matters not whether "DON" CAMERON, Mr. MACKEY, or some one else, to make certain election expenses amounting to \$2,500, more or less,—(and it will be perceived that nothing is said either by ERRETT or Gen. NEGLEY about election expenses,) or to remove what ever objection there was to giving the indorsement to ERRETT, gave his check and that thereupon the indorsement was given to ERRETT's application and FELIX retired from the canvass. All this might be and still Mr. ERRETT's apparently specific denial be strictly true.

And as to reimbursing the generous friend who carried through the negotiation, might it not be done by ERRETT and still his denial hold good? For of course he neither "authorized" nor "promised" anything, nor did he ask anyone to do anything. Of course, Mr. ERRETT was ignorant of what was done—*he* only knew then, and all he knows now, is that Gen. NEGLEY's indorsement was obtained for him. If there *was* a check given—and it seems to be admitted that some such transaction took place—man's ingenuity would not be severely taxed to cover the business so as still to render Mr. ERRETT's apparently specific statement technically if not strictly true. We will say here, that a check given about the time of ERRETT's appointment has been and still is much talked about in connection with an alleged assessment of federal office holders to reimburse the drawer, and Major ERRETT's statement will probably cause some curious suggestions in the minds of certain persons hereabouts who know more than they will tell.

After all, how was Gen. NEGLEY's indorsement obtained for ERRETT after it had been given or promised to FELIX? What was the consideration—how was the thing "fixed up?" How much did it cost and who paid it? This is as much a question now as ever. Rumors are as rife and belief is as strong now as before the apparently explicit but really evasive denials by ERRETT and Gen. NEGLEY.

THE Brooklyn Democratic political ring finds its schemes sadly upset by a lawyer's honesty. They thought that the prosecution of their gross election frauds of last November was at an end, notwithstanding all they have done against him. His first batch of convictions have virtually been sustained by the decision of the General Term, rendered Tuesday, and we find him again prepared to proceed with renewed vigor in the prosecutions of the remaining fifty-five indictments. If the completed cases now before the Court of Appeals could be decided upon there without delay and sentences pronounced, a good stroke would be made against the whole politicians thereabouts, and one in which good man of all parties would rejoice.

A WEEK ago Russell Errett not liking the "miserable business" of the "organ," took hold of it to "make the cheaters lively," as he said. Considering how short a time he has had, it must be conceded that he has been tolerably successful, though probably not very profitable to the "Regulars." That "Errett is a hot-headed fellow, and spoils whatever he goes into," is as true to-day as when one of his friends said it six months ago.

The Spanish Government of Cuba is inaugurating many liberal measures and improvements, the latest and most important being a law which allows any private individual or company to build roads or railroads when and wherever they please, provided the interests of the Government are not injured, and that they be built in a substantial manner.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Speaking of Mayor Hall's proposition for a municipal census of New York, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* thinks there is some foundation for the complaints, aside from partisan motives, and says: "It remains to be seen whether Philadelphia has fared any better at the hands of the census takers. They are taking time enough to discharge their duties, but many houses have either not been visited at all, or the inquiries have been made in a very careless or imperfect manner. Such complaints have not been made in behalf of Pittsburgh, but if any persons are aware of omissions in these communities they will do the public a service by communicating the fact at once to the marshals or the Commissioner, that all due corrections may be made, and Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the other portions of the county may have full justice done them in this census.

Denver is remarkable for its shade trees. Within the past three years, over a half a million of small trees—mostly mountain cotton woods—have been set out within the city limits.

It is now thought that it will cost upward of \$8,000,000 to make the necessary improvements to the Welland canal.

Lord Shaftsbury believes that that the next census will show a population in London of nearly 4,000,000, a serious proportion of whom are, he states, in a state of social and moral degradation so great that unless something be done to improve them, the British Constitution will not be worth a quarter of a century's purchase. His lordship thinks that much of the evil is attributable to the fact that all who can afford it, live out of town, away from their poorer neighbors. The ignorance and poverty of large masses of people in the metropolis, he says, exceed anything that can be described.

Phillips' Exeter Academy has more pupils now than ever before. During eighty-two years the school has had but two head-masters—Dr. Abbott from 1788 to 1838, and Dr. Soule ever since.

Louisville has 100,276 population against 68,033 in 1860.

The receipts of the Chicago postoffice are sufficient to maintain the entire post office service of the State of Illinois.

Montana Territory has 2,580 population, and also 18,000 Indians in tribes.

D. Rosenburg, of Weissenburg, Germany, last year examined the coal and iron deposits about St. Louis, and now he is in that city again asking the citizens to subscribe \$500,000 capital in addition to \$1,000,000 raised by German capitalists to establish a steel rail factory in St. Louis.

Tennessee is declared to be the healthiest place on the face of the globe, and the most remarkable for longevity of life, as the census mortality lists are said to clearly indicate.

An immense slaughter of fish has resulted from the drying up of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and hundreds of acres of lands are manured with the fish. It is said a week's rain will be needed before navigation can be resumed.

So great is the number of applicants for positions in the Government departments that the present clerical force could be cut off in six weeks and yet every position be filled without going outside the petitions already on file. A peculiar feature is the "retiring list," on which is placed the names of such clerics as are likely to die within a reasonable time. Each person's applicants are assured that when that takes place there will be room for them, but not until then.

The movement for the admission of Colorado as a State is to be renewed in the coming congressional session.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father Geevans, priest of St. James Church, Newark, N. J., is a very remarkable man. Being a most skilful builder he personally supervised the erection of his magnificent church, thus saving thousands of dollars. He is now erecting a large hospital and also a convent building. The latter is two hundred feet square and five stories high and wholly of iron. The building is only thirty feet wide. There he has an interior of only one hundred and forty feet square. The Reverend Father attends to every detail, pays the men and all, and is even thought to have been his own architect, though not even reporters can find out about him.

Last winter a party of scientific observers, including Prof. J. H. H. Huntington, Assistant Geologist of New Hampshire, and A. F. Clough, Photographer, occupied, under the auspices of the Geological Survey of New Hampshire, the summit of Moosilauke, which is 4,969 feet above the ocean, and made some interesting scientific observations. \$1,000 is needed for them to repeat the undertaking the coming winter on the top of Mt. Washington. A full report is promised in the event of one giving the expedition \$10 before October 1st.

Forest Shephard, Geologist, &c., always a Republican and now a Brownite, announces himself as an Independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Missouri District.

Virginia wants her most gigantic intellects in the United States Senate, and accordingly guerrilla Colonel John S. Mosby is suggested as a candidate.

About the first church which the Rev. Wm. Pinkney, now Assistant Bishop of Maryland, will probably consecrate is the Colorie and sole solid sanctuary at Rock Creek, which was planned, surveyed and oftentimes superintended by Washington, Jefferson and Jay. Here he, it does appear that the edifice, although originally erected in 1719, was really never formally consecrated.

Mr. Bancroft, in 1820, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the German University of Gottingen, where he had been a student for two years, and it was the offering of this doctorate upon which Queen Augusta, of Prussia, congratulated him, Monday.

The Aztec Club, composed of members of the United States army who participated in the capture of the City of Mexico, met Wednesday at the Astor House, and adjourned to Philadelphia to dine with a distinguished member, Patterson. Among the members of the club are Generals McClellan, Grant, Hagner, Barry, Patterson, and others.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is the idol of all troops, of the South Germans especially. One day he was talking to a number of Bavarian soldiers, when one of them bluntly said: "Don't you see, your Royal Highness, if you had but led us on, then we would surely have beaten these d——d Prussians."

Hon. W. A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, will unconditionally resign upon Mr. Boutwell's return to Washington.

In reply to the story that Hon. James L. Orr's conversion to Republicanism is that he may be United States Senator, he publicly declares that he has not been, is not now, and will not be a candidate for the United States Senate at the approaching session of the Legislature.

STATE POLITICS.

The Erie *Republican* intimates strongly that Mr. Woodruff has not withdrawn from the contest for the President Judgeship, but will run as an independent Republican candidate.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: At the meeting of the Democratic Senatorial Conferees at Lewisburg, on Monday, Hon. John B. Beck was boldly thrown overboard, and A. H. Dill nominated in his place. This was expected. Lack of gratitude is one of the great traits of the Democracy. Mr. Dill will be handsomely beaten by Mr. Johnson.

The canvassers lists show that there are in the city of Philadelphia 139,639 voters, an increase of 4,867 since 1869. This list will be increased considerably by the extra assessments of voters who reside in hotels and boarding houses.

Of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third District the *Butler Citizen* says: We are sure that the people of this county generally, and the Republicans in particular, will be greatly gratified to learn that the rights of our county have been finally recognized and a nominee for Congress awarded us. And we are equally sure that this gratification will not be lessened when we announce to them that the nominee is Ebenezer M'Junkin, Esq. For this result we are mainly indebted to our Republican friends of Allegheny county, and in behalf of the Republican party of this county, we say thank you.

The nomination, we learn, was gracefully acquiesced in by the conferees from Armstrong county, which is also very gratifying. We, therefore, will have harmony in the district, and of course success. Mr. M'Junkin, the nominee, is a man of ability, of high honor, and of great popularity in this the county of his birth, and where he is well known. Of a naturally retiring nature, he may not be much known personally outside of the county; for his reputation as an able lawyer and as an able advocate of Republican principles, is well known. That he will represent this district in Congress faithfully, and with credit to the district, as well as to himself, we have no hesitation in predicting. To him the nomination is the more flattering as it was obtained without any personal effort whatever on his part.

Following is the full ticket put forth by the Dauphin county Democracy: Daniel D. Boas, subject to the decision of the Conferees of District. Legislature, Joseph M. G. Lescure, County Solicitor, Robt. L. Maneely, Register, Simon S. Bickel, Commissioner, Churchill an Kemmerer, Director of the Poor, Geo. B. Shoop, Auditor, Henry Zimmerman, Jury Commissioner, Thomas J. Osler.

Of the prospect in the Twenty-first District the Uniontown *Standard* says: "Of course, we doubt not the election of Mr. Stewart by a large majority. Even the Democrats seem to accept the result as a foregone conclusion, and many of them, by their almost satisfied expression, seem to indicate that if the Republicans must succeed, they are pleased that it is to be with a man so acceptable for many reasons to all parties, classes and interests."

A New Discovery for Making Steel.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express.]

By using from fifteen to twenty per cent. of an ore lately discovered in York county, ordinary pig iron can be converted into steel in a reverberating furnace, with the usual fetting or fix used to make good wrought iron, at a cost not much over ordinary good iron. This ore, used with pig metal, in the proportion of one to five, has been made into steel, and from this steel rails have been made at the Abbott Iron Works, at Baltimore, and at Columbia Iron Works, and steel has also been made at Dr. Bailey's mill, at Harrisburg, and rolled into rails by the Locke! works, at the same place. Some of the rails made at Baltimore are placed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have been down fifteen months, and have been in longer than iron rails would have done, and are yet good. Those made at the Locke! were placed at the junction of the Pennsylvania Central and Lebanon Valley roads, have been on the road over a year, and have worn longer than two iron rails. These rails have been in place as a test, at points where rails are worn harder than any other on the line of road. We have been unable to learn where those made at Cambria have been placed.

The York County Iron Company, who own the ore in question, have erected works at York, and have been for months past making steel successfully. Although their works are not yet completed, they have made several steel rails which they say will be the toughest and strongest rails yet made, having all the hardness for durability, and toughness for safety, desired. This ore has the property to refine and decarbonize pig iron, and with it Bessemer steel, which had been too highly carbonized, and was utterly worthless for any purpose where iron or steel is used. It has been reworked and made of the best quality. Even when used in a founder's cupola it will refine, strengthen and improve ordinary pig metal. Some of this ore is now shipped to Europe, and before long steel rails made by this process, will doubtless be imported into this country.

WHAT HE DID SAY.

The "Organ"—Mr. Humphreys—Mr. Carnahan.

The "organ" of yesterday says that the speech of Mr. Carnahan, at the Reform Republican mass meeting in Allegheny, was mainly an attack upon Hon. Mr. Miles Humphreys.

The only reference Mr. Carnahan made to Mr. Humphreys is contained in the following literal extract from his speech, as taken down by the reporter of the COMMERCIAL:

Without saying one word personally against any may on the other ticket, I say it is not the equal of the Reform ticket as respects fitness for the place. I say the men nominated, especially on the Legislative ticket, are not the equals in point of capacity, in point of general fitness, of the men nominated by us. I ask you to scrutinize these tickets. You do no man any wrong by instituting a scrutiny into his fitness for office. Are the men nominated on the Legislative ticket, and I admit there are one or two good nominations—are they, taken altogether, the men to go into the Legislature and battle against this terrible curse of special legislation? Are they the men to drive the money changers off the floor of the House of Representatives? Are they the men having the courage, will, self possession and intelligence to represent you so well as the men we have nominated? I think not. That is my judgement. The other Convention gave us pretty much the old set of nominees—four of the members of the last Legislature, and two of them members of the preceding session. Have those been, especially those who were there in 1868, so distinguished themselves in the Legislature as to be entitled to a continuance in the office? I ask you if the James Taylors and the Miles Humphreys ever reformed any abuses in the Legislature; if their voices have been raised against this tide of corruption now overwhelming the Legislature; whether they have done anything that entitles them to the continued confidence of the people of the county.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

To the Manufacturers, Merchants and Business Men of Pittsburgh and of the Monongahela Valley.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company being extremely anxious that said road should be built on account of the great benefits it would confer upon your entire community, take this method of calling your attention—first, to its present condition; next, its importance; third, to the action necessary to its commencement and completion.

First. There have been subscriptions of stock and rights of way obtained to some extent and still others promised; but for the successful commencement and completion it is absolutely necessary that there be secured—subscribed in stock and taken in bonds, including subscriptions already made—say, about one million dollars. This amount will enable the company to put the work under contract at once cheaply, and push it without fear of stoppage or embarrassment from any cause; but without securing such subscription the company is helpless and unable to accomplish this task.

Now, we appeal to you as successful business men, interested in the prosperity of Pittsburgh and the Monongahela Valley, whether you do not owe to yourselves and posterity to build this road at once, and let this city, and the country through which it passes, reap the harvest of prosperity which it will bring to your doors, before some more keen, bold and enterprising parties build other roads that will carry off from us this rich harvest, which nature and nature's God intended we should reap.

For the purpose of bringing this matter before the minds of those most interested, at once and as forcibly as the importance of the subject demands, our Board, at its meeting yesterday, passed the following:

Resolved, That Captain W. W. Martin, B. F. Jones, George Black, Joseph Walton and J. C. Risher, be and they are hereby appointed a special committee, with all the powers of this Board necessary for the work, to place this matter before the minds of our business men, manufacturers and property holders—also the holders and owners of property along its line, urging all to unite in furnishing the necessary means to build this road, and put at least a portion of it under contract this fall.

Resolved, That copies of this be furnished all our city papers for publication.

Office of the V. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, September 16th, 1870.

It is said that the English mission has been tendered to Senator Morton, and by him declined. His principal reason for refusing is that the state of his health is so precarious that a lengthened residence abroad, coupled with the cares of diplomatic life, would be too much for his strength.

PETERSON'S
CORN AND BUNION
OINTMENT,
SURE CURE.
SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 60 CENTS.
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A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,
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Hance Bros. and White's
Fluid Extracts,
AND
GRANULES,
EQUAL TO ANY MADE,
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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THE
RICHMOND M'FG. CO.
Offer to Package Buyers their New Styles of
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IN
STRIPES, FIGURES, PINKS AND "QUAKER" Patterns, of Elegant Designs and Finish, at
188 CHURCH STREET,
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For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.
Retailers and Consumers wishing first-class Goods should ask for
"RICHMOND PRINTS."

MINING ENGINES
Adapted to a range of 12 feet 6 inches and upwards, and of reduced height and width, so as to permit their running in the ordinary heading of a Mine.
We have perfected designs for two varieties of these small Locomotives—one inside-connected, and the other outside-connected.
The Material and Workmanship are equal, in every respect, to those in Road Locomotives of full gauge.
Send for Circular and Photograph.
M. BAIRD & CO.,
Baldwin Locomotive Works,
PHILADELPHIA.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Biretz, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.
A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
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Bargains, Bargains
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER.
EVERYTHING NEW.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 AND 80
MARKET STREET.
Monday, September 12.

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Merrimack W,
Americans,
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IN CHOICE STYLES,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS DIRECTED.

A FULL LINE
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
FOR OUR
FALL SALES,
NOW OPEN AND OFFERED AT
LOW PRICES.
McELROY,
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& CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the firm of
E. KENNEDY & BRO.
Pearl Steam Flouring Mills, will please call at their office, No. 93 Lacock street, Allegheny City, and make immediate payment, also, persons having claims will present the same for settlement, as we wish to close the business.
E. KENNEDY & BRO.
Pearl Steam Flouring Mills, Allegheny City.
September 14, 1870.

60 BARRELS
JERSEY SWEET POTATOES.
100 bbls choice Apples, 25 tubs prime Dairy Butter, for family use. Clover and Timothy Seed, Dried Apples and Peaches, Brooms, Feathers, Lard, Sweitzer, &c., and daily receiving Plums, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, &c., by express.
HENRY REA, Jr., Commission Merchant,
No. 25 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of Inquiry cheerfully answered.

SEED WHEAT,
SEED WHEAT.
We have on hand a few hundred bushels extra fine Mediterranean. Farmers attending the Fair would do well to call and see us.
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,
349 Liberty street.

CLOTHING.
FALL GOODS.
We are now PREPARED TO SHOW to our CUSTOMERS and ALL those who wish to have
Fine Clothing
MADE TO ORDER
In FIRST CLASS STYLE, a most ELEGANT STOCK of the
Finest Goods Ever Imported
In this country, consisting of the LATEST NOVELTIES the Market affords suitable for the Season.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
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GRAY & LOGAN
Announce the arrival of their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
Foreign Woolens
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, their usual Large and Choice Collection of
MEN AND BOYS'
Ready - Made Garments
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
GRAY & LOGAN,
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47 SIXTH,
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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise.
Also, Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined to keep the Company in a sound and reliable character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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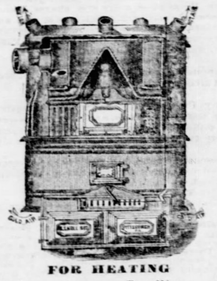

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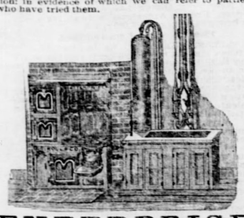
Churches, Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings,
Requires Attention but Once in 24 Hours.
Gives more heat, having more heating surface than any other furnace in the market. We put up a large number of those last season in Churches, Dwellings, and Public Buildings all of which have given satisfaction; in evidence of which we can refer to parties who have tried them.



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The most Convenient, Economical and Durable Range in the market, having Re-vated Double Ovens, both of which will bake or Roast perfectly.
We also have for sale
NILES'
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Call and examine before purchasing.
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WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNERS VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from all mineral poisons, being entirely prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a specific for dyspepsia and debility, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public,or superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those sold in bottles, good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life, It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price one Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists.
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Washington and Jefferson College.
Rev. GEO. P. HAYS having accepted the Presidency, the Faculty and organization are now complete. Every effort will be made to secure thorough instruction and diligent study. The attention and influence of parents and guardians, and especially of young men, are earnestly invited. The next College Year begins with the inauguration of the President elect, on WEDNESDAY, September 21st, 1870.
For Information address Rev. ALONZO LINN, Washington, Pa., or Rev. GEO. P. HAYS, (for the present) Allegheny City, Pa.
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(Sixteenth Year).
Begins SEPTEMBER 13TH. This School, having the most worthy patronage, and offering most excellent advantages, has a few vacancies for the coming year. For Catalogue address the Head Master,
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Day School for Young Ladies,
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SUCCESSORS TO S. SCHOYER & CO.,

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 16, 1870.

The demand for money to-day was about on an average of what it has been for the past fortnight. There is, however, some tendency to increase the volume of discount business, which may influence a change in the rates for loans. Very little money is let out now-a-days at less than 9 per cent., and it requires the purest and smoothest gilt edge to pass at that rate. It is a weakness with most borrowers to exaggerate their own paper with the best, but the lender usually is master of the situation, and can pronounce judgment as to the character of the offerings.

Local stocks are without any change, with little if any stock on the market of our most dividend securities.

The *Tribune* says the money market of New York continues very easy, with no evidences of stringency here. On Government, 6 per cent., and on mixed bonds and stocks, 5 per cent., with occasional loans at bank at 6 per cent. There is no change in the rates of commercial paper. Our merchants are doing a very heavy business in a very quiet way, and the small amount of paper offered in the market is worth about what it was a week ago. The demand that much of the business is for cash, or on short credits. The country merchant who has sold his fall goods is not in the market to any very large percentage of profit over the merchant who buys on long credit, and if he succeed in the general sense of mercantile success, the wise buyer for cash, buys only such goods as he wants, while he who buys on credit, generally, is at the mercy of the seller, and takes such goods as he can get. The same here holds true of the farmers of the country. When they have money everything is prosperous.

—No change go worthy of mention is noticeable in the Government bond market to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	114	114	114

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114½
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	110½
U. S. 10-40s	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	86
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	110

—The premium in gold has been stiffer since the Secretary of the Treasury announced that except bids beyond the $1,000,000 advertised to be sold. There was no export demand to encourage the higher quotation, but there is a continued free demand to pay into the Treasury for customs, which, of course, keeps up the gold comparatively scarce. On the other hand, this very scarcity is inducing the bankers at New York in the Foreign Exchanges to draw on days on London at par, and thus to secure the sterling shipping profit, for the purpose of lending out the proceeds, first in the original shape of gold, on which they receive a bonus, and then in the currency which they receive as security for the gold.

—A better feeling was the decided feature of the limited business transacted in Wall street, and it is evident that it requires only a little more courage on the part of some of the larger dealers to precipitate an active market. The tendency will certainly relish such a change and hail the return of activity with delight, for they have passed through a season of unprecedented persistent dullness has seldom had its equal. In general circles the season has been, on an active scale, and the report of the crops of wheat and cotton are favorable to a good season for the farmers and planters. Prosperity in the great agricultural districts of the country is really the foundation of prosperity in the cities and commercial centers. Hence, with the active movements of freights on the various railway lines, as indicated in the operating reports of the companies, easy money, and a fine fall so far as weather is concerned.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the past week:

September 16, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	93½	93	93	93	93	93
Cent'l & Erie	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	93	93	93	93	93	93
Harlem	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Michigan Cent'l	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Lake Shore	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Illinois Central	135½	136	136	136	136	136
Chicago & Alton	107	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago & R. I.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Pittsburg	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio & Miss.	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Wabash	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Adams Express	69	69	69	69	69	69
Gold	114	114	114	114	114	114

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93½	93		½
No. Y. Central scrip	93	93		
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Reading	93	93		
Harlem	130½	130½		
Michigan Cent'l	113½	113½		
Illinois Central	135½	136	½	
Cleveland & Pitts	107	107		
Northwestern com	87½	87½		
Do. preferred	87	87½	½	
Rock Island	103½	103½		
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½		
Ohio & Miss.	36½	36½		
Wabash	79½	79½		
Do. preferred	81	81½	½	
Fort Wayne	90½	90½		
Ohio & Miss.	36½	36½		
Chi. & Alton	107	107		
Do. preferred	112	112		
Chi. & R. I.	93	93		
N. J. and Erie	97	97		
Canton	55	55		
W. U. Tel	81	81		
Quicksilver	37½	37½		
Pacific Mail	42½	42½		
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells Fargo	41	41		
American	61	61		
United States	64½	64½		
Gold	114	114	114	114

—At a meeting of the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities held yesterday, the Union Pacific securities, consisting of the stock and land grant and income bonds, were admitted to the call, the first mortgage bonds being already on the list. The total amount of the capital stock and bonds is $142,-678,432, of which $27,237,000 are in first mortgage bonds; $9,936,000 in land grants; $27,236,432 in United States subsidy bonds; $10,000,000 in income, and $36,745,000 in stock. The total length of the road is 1,908 miles.

—The New York *World* says there was quite an active demand from the domestic investors for the bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company at 88½ to 89, and at the close 89 was bid by a foreign banking firm for the round amount of $2,000,000, on positive orders from Europe. The earnings of this company have been more than doubled since February last, being for August, as the rate of about $9,000,000, as the following official statement of earnings shows:

January	$403,196 61	July	$784,779 77
February	394,426 71	August	767,224 46
March	606,326 01	September	744,000 64
April	663,780 06	October	744,000 64
		November	744,000 64
		December	744,000 64

Total earnings for eight months.....$3,917,454 72

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 16, 1870.

REMARKS.—The Fair has closed, and its multitude of visitors have gone to their respective homes well pleased with what they saw, and more particularly with the treatment they received at the hands of our merchants, manufacturers and miscellaneous dealers, who vied with each other in disposing of their stocks and wares, not only on low terms and accommodating terms. The weather still continues clear and pleasant, and business, in all departments, is unusually brisk for the season. The rivers are low, and the trade is almost entirely by railroads, the "show bottom." The general aspect of the market is unchanged, with the exceptions of flour, bacon and groceries, the figures of which will be found slightly changed under their proper headings. Supply ample both in mills and stores. Receipts since our last 30 barrels. Grain—Is arriving freely and finds ready sale at current rates. Groceries are firm at the changes noted below, syrups being most sought for. Bacon—The market is firm and changed, and a firm lease and active demand reported. Local market amply supplied and a large business doing at good prices.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, being well prepared for the fall trade. Pots, Ash, refined 55 @ 6 cent., strictly common, 50 @ 52 cents. Pearls, Potash 7½@7½ @ Pearls 8@8½ @ lb.

ASPHALTUM—The market contains an ample sup-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 17, 1870.

Crude irons continue substantially as at date of our last review. Receipts are fairly liberal for the season, and are largely required on old contracts. Now that the iron mills of the city and vicinity have generally been put in full operation, an increased consumption of raw stock may be immediately anticipated. In view of this fact, holders of forge pig are firm in their asking.

In manufactured irons the demand is active, and although there is but little margin of profit, the activity of the trade imparts a general feeling of buoyancy to manufacturers of merchant bars. For nails the demand is active, and in some instances an advance of twenty-five cents per keg has been obtained for favorite brands.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons white	29 00	4 mos.
50 tons gray forge	31 00	6 mos.
100 tons gray forge	31 00	6 mos.
100 tons gray forge	30 00	cash.
250 tons gray forge, for brand	31 00	6 mos.
100 tons Inferior forge for rails	26 00	6 mos.
100 tons common forge	28 00	6 mos.
475 tons clear gray forge at fur'ce	28 50	4 mos.
200 tons white and mottled	28 00	5 mos.

Anthracite.

50 tons No. 2 neutral	30 00	cash.
50 tons No. 2 neutral	31 00	6 mos.
200 tons mottled red short	30 00	4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	37 50	4 mos.
50 tons A No. 1 foundry	37 50	6 mos.
50 tons B No. 1 foundry	35 00	6 mos.
50 tons B No. 1 foundry	35 50	4 mos.
50 tons extra forge fair brand	31 75	4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00	4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 foundry	33 00	4 mos.
170 tons close common neutral forge	31 00	5 mos.
150 tons common close red short forge	29 00	4 mos.

RECEIPTS FOR ERIE CANAL

For week ending September 16th, 1870:

	Tons.
Canalboat W. L. Stockman for Nimick & Co.	70
Canalboat L. C. Magaw for Nimick & Co.	60
Canalboat Jack Hoyle for Nimick & Co.	64
Total	189

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LINES.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m.	1 Union Mills, m.	2
Bryan & Caughey, m.	1 J. Wood, Sons & Co. m.	1
Hartman & H., m.	1 Graff, Bennett & Co. bl.	2
Ford & Co. m.	1 Lloyd & Black, m.	1
Jones & Co. m.	2 Reese, Graff & co. m.	2
P. C. P. R. R. Co. m.	2	
Total		18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co. metal.	1 McKnight & Co. m. 1
Total	2

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

Nimick & Co. m.	2	Graff, Bennett & Co. bl. 1
Jos Morefland, metal	1	Bryan & Caughey, m. 1
J Rosser, m.	1	
Total		6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Painter & Son, ore	1 Sig & Co m. 1
Shoenberger, S & Co. m.	13
Total	14

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 17, 1870.

After the Weekly went to press the following changes in quotations were handed us. We reproduce them in the Daily COMMERCIAL in the corrected form:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12½c	Juniata B	11 c
Allegheny A	12½c	Juniata C	11½c
Eagle Extra	13 c	Duquesne	11½c
Eagle	12½c	Lion Mills	11½c
Idaho	12½c	Pennsylvania	11½c
Nonsuch	12 c	Magnolia	9½c
Pittsburgh Family	11 c	Allegheny	9 c
Walnut Creek	12 c	White Fawn	9 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12½c	Manning	10½c
Merrimack W	12½c	American	11½c
Sprague	11½c	Orientals	11½c
Dunnell	12½c	Pacific	12½c
Conestoga	11½c	Lancaster	11½c
Wamsutta	12½ c	Allen Pinks	12 c
Shirtings	10½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	12½ c	Hamilton	12½@13c
Manchester	12½ to 17c	Armures	18 c@19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17 c	Lonsdale	14c
Gloucester	15½ c	American	11c
Glasgow	15 c	Laurel G	12½c
Wamsutta	15 c		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	23c		
Gold Medal	16c		
Conestoga C. T.	22c		
Conestoga C. C. A.	21½c		
Iron Duke	16c		

Eagle Yarns, Candlewick Carpet Chain and Twine.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., September 16, 1870.

There are eighteen inches water in the channel and at a stand. Weather clear and warm

Trenton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TRENTON, September 16, 1870.

Boats passed down to day: America at 10 A. M.; Up: Mountain Boy at 4:30 P. M., and Argosy at 5 P. M. River falling; weather cloudy and warm. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hiawatha	Houghton	Wheeling.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. P. Smith	Geneva.

Departed.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hiawatha	Houghton	Wheeling.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Trader	Reno	Wheeling.

MEMORANDA—Twenty-three inches and falling, by the metal marks.

THE marks last evening at the foot of Wood street indicated twenty-three inches and falling slowly. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was very dull, owing to the low stage of water.

THERE is 15,000 tons, or 400,000 bushels of Mount Carbon or Big Muddy coal at Memphis. Steamboats are supplied at fifty cents per box.

FRANK LUSCOMB, clerk of the Sallie V., is detained ill at his home in Dyersburg, Tennessee.

THE St. Charles will go below the falls on the Louisville ratchet rise, to ply in the New Orleans trade.

AUG. LOUIS, Captain West Jacobs has purchased three fourths of the Henry Ames from Sella & Co.

THE St. Marys will run in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade until November, when she will enter the Ouachita river trade.

THE light draught packet Trader, Captain Reno, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Wheeling and way points. Shippers can bear in in mind.

CAPT. JACK BRADNY, of the Belle of La Crosse, was presented last week, at Winona, with a horse valued at $250, by the officers of the boat and a few other friends.

THE Mountaineer, running out of the Missouri, drawing three feet seven inches, showed an average six inches of sand at 64 Aubert. She broke a shaft, which she will repair at St. Louis.

THE wreck of the towboat Rochester was offered for sale at Vicksburg last Saturday, but was bid in at $100. Her owners say that her boilers are worth $1,000.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WM. HOLCOMB, of Minnesota, formerly a steamboatman himself and the father of Capt. W. J. Holcomb, of the Phil Sheridan, died at Stillwater, Minnesota, last Tuesday.

As soon as the Telegraph lays up, her place will be filled by the Keystone State. By this arrangement the Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company will have a boat of the line every day in the week, Sunday excepted.

THE packetal packet Belle, Captain J. F. Smith, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. She will have the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Scott is in charge of the office.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are all new and elegant, specially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information apply at the office of the Capt. A. S. Kuper, Principal Assistant Engineer, Charleston, W. Va. Along at the many ports and places, for the Steamboat Register, of a section on New River, shows thirty-three miles to the month, including a tunnel 1,980 feet in length.

The right of all Proposals is reserved.

H. D. WHITCOMB Chief Engineer.

$1,800.

Dwelling on Mill Street, East Liberty.

Of 5 Rooms, with good Stone Basement, Lot 112x120 feet, for sale for ten days at our office,

MELLON BROTHERS,

EAST LIBERTY

Jas W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Is Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114@114¼.

NEW YORK, September 16—P. M.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

Quiet but the markets generally firmer. There are indications, however, of renewed activity.

MONEY.

Quiet and easy at 5@6 P cent. on call.

STERLING

Steady at 109½ eight 110½.

GOLD.

Dull all the business of the day done at 114@114¼, closing at 114½ bid and 114¾ asked. Carrying rates 3 P cent. to flat. Clearances $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Steady. Coupons of 1881 113@113½; 1867 112¾@113; 1865 110@110¼; 10s 108@108½; new 110; 1867 110½; 1868 110½; currency 6s 113½@114; Central Pacific 89½; Union 92.

STATE SECURITIES

Firm. Missouris 90½, old Tennessee 67½; new do 66½, Virginias 61 and North Carolinas 31; new do 29.

STOCKS

Quiet and firm. In the late difficulty in the Stock Exchange judgment was rendered in favor of the board. The securities of the North Missouri Railroad were to be placed on the floor first at the Stock Exchange, and then per cent. funded debt of the state of Arkansas ($1,000 each) and Memphis 10s for list. Canton 55; Cumberland 10; Western Union 81½@81¾; Quicksilver 36½@37; Mariposa 13½; do preferred 32; Adams Express 69; Wells, Fargo & Co. 41; American 61; Merchants' Union Express 30; Pacific Mail 42½; New York Central 93¼; Erie 23¾@23¾; Reading 93@93½; Michigan Central 113½@113¾; Illinois Central (scrip) 135½@136; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 107; Chicago & Rock Island 103½@103¾; Pittsburgh 87½@87¾; Fort Wayne 93½@93¾; Chicago & Northwestern 87½@87¾; do preferred 87@87½; Northwestern guaranteed 84; Toledo & Wabash 79½@79¾; do preferred 81@81½; Illinois Central (leased) 97; Ohio & Mississippi 36½@36¾; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 50; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 41; do preferred 79; Ohio & Indianapolis 58½; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 80; Michigan Southern 93½@93¾; Hartford and Erie 10; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 120.

Sub-treasury Balances—Gold $84,736,570; currency $10,-122,078.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Steady at ¼ off buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Firmer and in better demand; sales at $4 75 @5 00 for fair to choice spring extras, and $6 25 for white winter extras.

GRAIN—Markets active, excited and higher.

WHEAT—Advanced 4@5c, closing at 91@91½ cash, and 87@87½ seller October for No 2; this offered freely; and $1 06 seller October for No 1; $1 07 cash and seller September, and $1 08 seller October.

CORN—Active and 1@1½c better, closing at 41@41½ cash and seller October, and 42½@43c seller September; 40@40½ seller October.

OATS—Rules 1@1½c higher, closing at 30½c for regular cash and seller the month; 31½@32c seller September.

RYE—Little higher, closing at 75c for No 2.

BARLEY—Firmer and higher, closing at $1 05@1 07 for No 2.

HOGS—Were steady at stage for wood, and sic for low bound packages.

PROVISIONS—Ruled at previous quotations; more doing; sales at 22c to seller December; $21 40 seller December; $21 50 seller January, and $22 seller December.

HOGS—Quiet at $3 75@3 25 for fair to best.

CATTLE—Quiet and steady at $2 50@4 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 16—Cotton in buyers' favor; sales 900 bales at 19½c for middling uplands, 19¾c for middling Orleans. Flour—Receipts 11,300 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; 10@15c better for medium and fancy grades; 5@10c better for low grades; 10@15c better for extra western and State; $5 30@5 45 for good to choice do; $5 45@5 55 for white wheat western extra; $5 15@5 25 for fancy do; $5 30@5 45 for extra Ohio; $5 50@5 75 for fancy do; $5 15@5 25 for common to medium extra State; $5 30@5 45 for

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Lumber and Lath—Superior Lumber Co.
Refined Rosin—S. M. Shoup & Co.
Dry Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Proposals for Grading—Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.
Coal Miners Wanted—D. S. Walton.
Houses for Rent—H. Grant & Son, Agents.
Land Oil for Sale—Reese Owens.
Housekeeper Wanted—R. Pittsburgh Pontoon.
Wm. S. & R. Smith's Chemical Soaps—Wm. S. Smith.
First Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. V. Gerwig.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. Geo. P. Hays.
Fremont Church—Rev. R. Y. Thornton.
Notice for Rent—Lease for Rev. T. L. Pomeroy.
Partner Wanted—B. Carley.
Flour and Tow—Jennins & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—Saturday 17.
Third Lafayette Hall.
Academy of Music—Ind Dickey.
Trembles Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Spices, Coffee and Tobacco—Schoeller & Co.
Wrought Iron Welded Tubes—Spang & Co.
Coal Works for Lease—Jacob Tomer.
Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.
Opera House—Barry O'Moore.
Boiling and Brass Work—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Ironclad Shop for Sale—J. M. Kennedy.
Equalizing Gloss.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminatives.
Henderson's Carminatives.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Indian Hair Renovator—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
House for Rent—126 Washington avenue.
Lodgers Wanted—279 Penn street.
Pittsburgh Lath Co.—Office, 63 Water.
Fruit Farm for Sale—James Bay.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Kier & Co.
Pittsburgh Pontoon—R. K. Lanahan.
Fine Clothing—Colling, Follansbee & Co.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Oil Masters—Croft & Phillips.

WASHINGTON.

ARREST OF GENERAL VANDERVEER

A Flaw Discovered in the Law Authorizing the Appointment of Acting Secretaries—Bonds of Revenue Officers to be Examined—The Colored Vote of Maryland. &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1870.

The Arrest of Vanderveer.

The arrest of Gen. Vanderveer, late Collector of the Third Ohio District, has caused considerable talk at the internal revenue office today. It seems that a number of detectives have been making representations of various irregularities in Southern Ohio for sometime past, and claiming great credit for the discoveries they have made; but therefore also been great impatience in the bureau at the delay in results, and a expectation that a considerable portion of the force engaged in searching for frauds would shortly be discharged unless special issuance for service there should be given. Persons of standing have been officially acquainted with the affairs of the District Attorney General Vanderveer's term begins, regard the whole thing as a put up job, and express their opinion on the part of several disreputable detectives and black mailers, who have at length, by various means, succeeded in getting control of respectable officers in the service. District Attorney Bateman is now investigating the charges, and if General Vanderveer's accounts which will be sent in immediately. When the General received notice that charges had been preferred applied to Commissioner Delano to ascertain if there were any charges against him, or any discredit which attached to his official character. Mr. Delano authorized the statement to be made, in answer to the inquiry, that there was nothing existed against him in the bureau, and that on the contrary he was regarded as one of its most efficient officers.

Appointment of Acting Secretaries.

There has been a good deal of consternation to-day in the Departments over the discovery that the law granting the power to appoint Acting Secretaries is null and void. It is generally agreed that the repeal of the law is made absolute by the letter of the act, but cage of the appointments made it is considered that the exigencies of the service would demand that the appointments made should stand, and that the evident intention of the law, and not an oversight in drafting it, must guide the Department in the matter until Congress can rectify the matter.

Bonds of Revenue Officers to be Examined.

A general order was sent to supervisors of Internal Revenue to-day directing them to confer with district attorneys with a view to have the bonds of all revenue officers examined, to determine whether the sureties were really responsible. The order was sent only to the other areas in the south, where it was ascertained that the bondsmen were in a number of instances men of little or no property.

The Colored Vote of Maryland.

As evidence of the course the Democracy is taking in Maryland in regard to the negro vote, at the convention of the Fifth Congressional District, yesterday, Hon. Balus Compton, late President of the Maryland Senate, seized the factor of recognition of the enfranchisement in the voting population. "It was the duty of the Democracy," he said, "to educate the colored voter, and show him with which party his best interests lie." In other districts, however, they are not quite so liberal in their sentiments. The estimate of the colored vote of Maryland varies from 20,000 to 30,000. If the Republicans can carry a majority of it, the prospect of carrying the State, but a small diversion would give it to the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1870.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The custom receipts last week were $1,661,791.

WHAT A LIE WILL DO.

All accurate estimate shows that each Indian in the United States costs the Government $50 annually.

THE CROPS.

The August report on the crops from the Department of Agriculture says: Corn has been injured somewhat in some localities for the drought, wet weather, heat, worms and heavy frosts, but not to such an extent as to seriously threaten material reduction of the aggregate product heretofore anticipated. The States showing the conditions to be the highest are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, California and Oregon. There is considerable damage done to the cotton crop from excessive rains and unfavorable August weather, but generally the prospects are not discouraging. There is little to figures to indicate a decreased yield of cotton, and favorable weather hereafter must hasten it to maturity before frosts. The returns upon the wheat product present a fairly to the condition of the crop when harvested, though the yield per acre is not a measure the extent of the yield, as compared with the average of years. The yield is large. However, grain has not been threshed out to any considerable extent, as the October receipts must be had before the extent of the aggregate wheat production of the year can be made. The quality of the berry is generally excellent, in many cases compensating for the deficiency in quantity. The potato and barley crops were generally secured in good condition, with slight local drawbacks, where it is apparent there is a diminution in the rye crops and also in the hay crops of Michigan, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin are the only States which report the prospect of backward answer up to the average. The middle and western States indicate a decline of five to ten per cent. New England fifteen to twenty per cent. The drought has blighted the crops in some localities. Drought in many sections of the West has materially injured the potato crop. In most States the quantity of the hay crop is above the average, and gum seems to have been entirely neglected except Pennsylvania and Virginia. The crop in the Western States is reported in a fair condition. Louisiana and Florida report the sugar crop five to ten per cent. below the average. Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia report ten per cent. below the average. Louisiana is the only State that reports an increase of average in hops. The tobacco crop is reported fourteen per cent. below the average in Connecticut, seven below in Massachusetts, ten in Maryland, four in Virginia, four in Texas, and two above in New York. Five in Pennsylvania, four in Virginia, fourteen in North Carolina, twenty-five in Kentucky, thirteen in Georgia, ten to Arkansas, nine in Tennessee, five in Ohio, five in Virginia, six in Kentucky, three in Indiana, two Ohio, and six average in Missouri, Illinois and Michigan. Though there is no reason to expect a material falling during the last two months, and of rendered grass, the condition of the winter, a fair product is promised in the eastern and middle States generally, and in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, with from six to nine-tenths of the average crop in the Western States. A small general decline in wool is predicted. The size and weight of the packages generally compares favorably with that of former years, except in several of the Southern States, and Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which indicate a depreciation in this regard.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

In accordance with the request of the Indian Bureau, General Sheridan has ordered a company of United States troops into southeastern Kansas, for the purpose of removing trespassers on the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS

To-day refused the application for the extension of the patent of Gage's improved harvesting machine.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, September 16.—Cattle opened dull with a supply equal to the demand, but the average quality is good; at least half consists of Texas steers; choice cows and steers are in fair request at full rates, and common the market was very weak; in some instances common cows sold at 2½ to 3 lbs weight. The highest price was 4½c for 1,400 pounds steers; sales of 1,000 head of Texas steers weighing 1,000 pounds each at 3½c; about 1,500 head of cattle were sold this week; about the average quality was much better than last week; the supply will be cut off. Buyers moderate in number and prices the highest for the season. Sales at Buffalo, Illinois and the Middle States, 3½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Bacon in fair demand at steady rates. Lard: prime kettle, 10½c. Flour market steady, but quiet. Wheat: prime to choice quiet, with limited demand; prime to choice red and white, $1 05@1 10; fair to good red and white, $1 00@1 05; common to medium red and white, 95c@$1 00; low grades, 90c@95c. Corn: prime to choice white, 60c@61c; prime to choice mixed, 58c@59c; low grades, 55c@56c. Oats: prime to choice, 40c@41c; low grades, 38c@39c. Rye: prime to choice, 80c@85c. Whisky: sales of 100 barrels at 92c. Provisions: mess pork, $19 50@20 00. Bacon: shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 12½c; clear sides, 13c. Hams: sugar cured, 14c@15c; canvassed, 15c@16c. Sugars: fair to prime, 8½c@9½c; choice, 9½c@10c. Coffee: Rio, 18c@20c. Molasses: prime to choice, 60c@65c. Sorghum: prime to choice, 70c@75c. Hay: prime to choice timothy, $18 00@19 00. Groceries: fair demand at steady rates.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Wm. Cadenhead pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Rudolph Hotzel plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse.

Michael Hagmeyer was placed on trial for shooting at Adolph Lemmy, with intent to kill the prosecutor. The defendant is charged with attacking the prosecutor with a pitch-fork. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Dolan, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. M. A. Hoffman, of Allegheny, at the Inter-State Fair on the 15th inst. The prosecutrix testified to having seen the prisoner something at one of the stands where she was selling refreshments. She then missed her pocket, and on looking around, saw the man Burns, and caught hold of him. He broke loose and attempted to run through the crowd, but was stopped, and threw away the pocket-book, which was picked up and returned to her. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence will be pronounced to-day.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, leader, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Friday, September 16:

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
7 A. M.	70°	29.30
2 P. M.	76@77	29.20
9 P. M.	70°	29.30

Elsewhere.

New York—Clear; N. E.; ther. 68.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 68.
Baltimore—Clear; E.; ther. 70.
Detroit—Clear; N. E.; ther. 68.
Cincinnati—Clear; N. E.; ther. 74.
Cleveland—Clear; E.; ther. 74.
Louisville—Foggy; N. W.; ther. 75.
Indianapolis—Clear; N. E.; ther. 75.
Chicago—Clear; E.; ther. 68.
St. Louis—Clear; N. E.; ther. 72.
Omaha—Clear; ther. 70.
Corrinne, Utah—Cool and cloudy.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Aimes, Wm., Coffeeville, Pa.	3
Bell, Wm., Bellair, O.	3
Cunningham, Wm., Bellair, O.	3
F. M., Chicago, Ill.,	3

FLORENCE managed easily by a child.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Another Rally of True Republicans.

An Enthusiastic Meeting—Able Addresses by S. Y. Kennedy, Major William Frew, F. A. Hutchinson and David Kirk.

Another large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Reform Republicans was held last evening on the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street. The attendance was quite large, and much enthusiasm displayed. The meeting was organized by the election as President of John Wilson, Esq., and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Wilson thanked the citizens for the honor conferred on him in a very neat and happy speech.

ADDRESS OF S. Y. KENNEDY.

S. Y. Kennedy was then introduced by the President, and spoke in substance as follows: We have met here to-night as Republicans, as Reform Republicans, and therefore as True Republicans. I want to say that reformation in our county has become a necessity, because if the party is not reformed it will very soon lose influence and power. Now we are not here to indulge in personalities, to say anything against any particular persons. The Republican party in this county has exalted many honorable men to high offices, they have an honor in the party, and to the offices they hold, but it is equally true that very many unworthy and bad men have secured place and power within the party, and that now the time when that thing must cease. Then we are not here for reform in practice. We are all attached to Republican principles, and we are attached to Republican interests. We protest against every evil practice, and say that it is unworthy the party that carries the flag of freedom in its hands. Republicanism is the principle of the party. But the party is largely composed of men who have too much brain to follow weak leaders, and for one I protest against the idea that anything that is wrong. Now the question arises, how shall we reform? We have been told that the only way to secure it is to be within the party, and by running along the ordinary party channels. I contend that we would be glad if some person would give me an instance of an organization reforming itself. I don't believe there is an instance. A voice: Not one. I take the position that when a party becomes tainted, (a voice, throw it away) it will not be thrown away until some men step out and form a new party. When that is done it will never be brought about by allowing bad men to control the party machine, and run it for their own interest. There must be men who will step up from the ranks and fight. Now I contend that we have a right to call on the people of this county to rebuke, and I say that we will sacrifice their time, their personal ease, and if need be, their personal interests, to rebuke the evils that have crept into the party. That is just the case with Democratic Republicans in this county to-night. They stood for the Republican party. They worked for Republican success, and now that success has come to glorify us victory. They say this party has done so much for the country, for the salvation of this United States; this party is the hope of the future of our country. We will not deny that, but we say that the party has failed that the exigencies of the service would demand that the appointments made should stand, and thing the evident intention of the law, and not an oversight in drafting it, must guide the Department in the matter until Congress can rectify the matter.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1870.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The custom receipts last week were $1,661,791.

WHAT A LIE WILL DO.

All accurate estimate shows that each Indian in the United States costs the Government $50 annually.

THE CROPS.

The August report on the crops from the Department of Agriculture says: Corn has been injured somewhat in some localities for the drought, wet weather, heat, worms and heavy frosts, but not to such an extent as to seriously threaten material reduction of the aggregate product heretofore anticipated. The States showing the conditions to be the highest are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, California and Oregon. There is considerable damage done to the cotton crop from excessive rains and unfavorable August weather, but generally the prospects are not discouraging. There is little to figures to indicate a decreased yield of cotton, and favorable weather hereafter must hasten it to maturity before frosts. The returns upon the wheat product present a fairly to the condition of the crop when harvested, though the yield per acre is not a measure the extent of the yield, as compared with the average of years. The yield is large. However, grain has not been threshed out to any considerable extent, as the October receipts must be had before the extent of the aggregate wheat production of the year can be made. The quality of the berry is generally excellent, in many cases compensating for the deficiency in quantity. The potato and barley crops were generally secured in good condition, with slight local drawbacks, where it is apparent there is a diminution in the rye crops and also in the hay crops of Michigan, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin are the only States which report the prospect of backward answer up to the average. The middle and western States indicate a decline of five to ten per cent. New England fifteen to twenty per cent. The drought has blighted the crops in some localities. Drought in many sections of the West has materially injured the potato crop. In most States the quantity of the hay crop is above the average, and gum seems to have been entirely neglected except Pennsylvania and Virginia. The crop in the Western States is reported in a fair condition. Louisiana and Florida report the sugar crop five to ten per cent. below the average. Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia report ten per cent. below the average. Louisiana is the only State that reports an increase of average in hops. The tobacco crop is reported fourteen per cent. below the average in Connecticut, seven below in Massachusetts, ten in Maryland, four in Virginia, four in Texas, and two above in New York. Five in Pennsylvania, four in Virginia, fourteen in North Carolina, twenty-five in Kentucky, thirteen in Georgia, ten to Arkansas, nine in Tennessee, five in Ohio, five in Virginia, six in Kentucky, three in Indiana, two Ohio, and six average in Missouri, Illinois and Michigan. Though there is no reason to expect a material falling during the last two months, and of rendered grass, the condition of the winter, a fair product is promised in the eastern and middle States generally, and in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, with from six to nine-tenths of the average crop in the Western States. A small general decline in wool is predicted. The size and weight of the packages generally compares favorably with that of former years, except in several of the Southern States, and Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which indicate a depreciation in this regard.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

In accordance with the request of the Indian Bureau, General Sheridan has ordered a company of United States troops into southeastern Kansas, for the purpose of removing trespassers on the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS

To-day refused the application for the extension of the patent of Gage's improved harvesting machine.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, September 16.—Cattle opened dull with a supply equal to the demand, but the average quality is good; at least half consists of Texas steers; choice cows and steers are in fair request at full rates, and common the market was very weak; in some instances common cows sold at 2½ to 3 lbs weight. The highest price was 4½c for 1,400 pounds steers; sales of 1,000 head of Texas steers weighing 1,000 pounds each at 3½c; about 1,500 head of cattle were sold this week; about the average quality was much better than last week; the supply will be cut off. Buyers moderate in number and prices the highest for the season. Sales at Buffalo, Illinois and the Middle States, 3½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Bacon in fair demand at steady rates. Lard: prime kettle, 10½c. Flour market steady, but quiet. Wheat: prime to choice quiet, with limited demand; prime to choice red and white, $1 05@1 10; fair to good red and white, $1 00@1 05; common to medium red and white, 95c@$1 00; low grades, 90c@95c. Corn: prime to choice white, 60c@61c; prime to choice mixed, 58c@59c; low grades, 55c@56c. Oats: prime to choice, 40c@41c; low grades, 38c@39c. Rye: prime to choice, 80c@85c. Whisky: sales of 100 barrels at 92c. Provisions: mess pork, $19 50@20 00. Bacon: shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 12½c; clear sides, 13c. Hams: sugar cured, 14c@15c; canvassed, 15c@16c. Sugars: fair to prime, 8½c@9½c; choice, 9½c@10c. Coffee: Rio, 18c@20c. Molasses: prime to choice, 60c@65c. Sorghum: prime to choice, 70c@75c. Hay: prime to choice timothy, $18 00@19 00. Groceries: fair demand at steady rates.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Wm. Cadenhead pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Rudolph Hotzel plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse.

Michael Hagmeyer was placed on trial for shooting at Adolph Lemmy, with intent to kill the prosecutor. The defendant is charged with attacking the prosecutor with a pitch-fork. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Dolan, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. M. A. Hoffman, of Allegheny, at the Inter-State Fair on the 15th inst. The prosecutrix testified to having seen the prisoner something at one of the stands where she was selling refreshments. She then missed her pocket, and on looking around, saw the man Burns, and caught hold of him. He broke loose and attempted to run through the crowd, but was stopped, and threw away the pocket-book, which was picked up and returned to her. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence will be pronounced to-day.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

CLOSING DAY.

Trotting and Pacing Matches.

The Attendance—Awards of Premiums, Diplomas, Medals, &c.

Yesterday was the closing day of the Inter-State Fair, and it was surprising to many that notwithstanding various attractions were offered, the attendance was so slim. However there was nothing of any importance going on, until afternoon, excepting the awarding of premiums, diplomas, medals, &c., and those interested in articles on exhibition were all bustle and excitement, so that visitors, had they been plenty, would have had little opportunity to enjoy themselves.

TROTTING AND PACING MATCHES.

In the afternoon two trotting races and a pacing match took place on the race course, and from some quarter, there was gathered quite a respectable crowd. Following were the entries:

First trotting race—Honest Davy, by Alex. King; Cold Water Billy, by H. B. Van Voorhis, and Little George, by Robert Young.

Second trot—Gypsy Jr., by F. Hughes, and Fanny Fern, by J. W. Shonks.

Pacing match—Diamond, by A. Deckenbough; Nancy, by H. B. Van Voorhis; Black Hare, by H. Hays; Joe Smith, by Geo Ewalt, and Pacing Bill, by A. English.

The fast trot was for a premium of $100; second prize $50; the second for $75, and the pacing match—first premium $50, second $25.

The judges were Messrs. W. D. Spiking, D. M. Donaldson and James Alexander. The first and second heats of the first trot were won by Little George, but in the third, fourth and fifth, the driver of "Honest Davy" having been changed, he came in ahead, and secured the first prize, Little George taking the next. Cold Water Billy did not come up to his usual trotting by any means.

In the second trot, Gypsey, entered and driven by T. F. Hughes, won easily, securing the prize, $75.

Diamond, entered by A. Deckenbaugh, won the first three heats in the pacing match, and hence was awarded the first premium $30, M. H. Hays's bloker mare taking the second. Pacing Bill was drawn after the first race. No time was taken, the distance—three times around the course—not being quite a mile. The races, as we have stated, attracted considerable attention, and the concluded until about 4 o'clock. This closed the great Inter-State Fair.

Following will be a continuation of the meritorious articles on exhibition, together with the premiums, diplomas and medals, as far as we were able to learn.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Enoch Morgan & Sons, New York. Gold medal for superiority of Sapollo as a cleanser and polisher.

Halford Sauce Company of Boston. Gold medal for Halford table sauce.

S. Edwards & Co., of Bridgeton, New Jersey. Silver medal for excellence of canned fruits and vegetables.

Warner, Rhodes & Co., of Philadelphia. Diploma for their display of hermetically sealed fruits and vegetables.

Jesse H. Lippincott. Bronze medal for Banbridge Pie Saw.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The two twenty-five dollar premiums offered by the manufacturer of the Banner Baking Powder, and published in the Commercial, appears published by him, were yesterday awarded, as follows: Mrs. P. J. Rohn for best delicate cake, and Mrs. P. J. Hinds for best jelly cake and silver jelly cake.

BELL'S DISPLAY AGAIN

Among the many articles exhibited by Mr. Bell, the well known druggist of Allegheny, was Dr. F. Fahrney's Blood Cleanser, the best medicine of the kind now before the public. It is giving the most entire satisfaction and the most flattering testimonials are daily received from all parts of the country. Any one suffering from impure blood, and the various diseases originating therefrom, should procure a bottle at once, and be cured. H. Bell is the general agent for its introduction, and dealers who favor him with their orders will be promptly supplied at manufacturer's prices.

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St. Joseph's Colored Church and School.

The fair now being held at Lafayette Hall for the benefit of St. Joseph's Colored Church and School, in the Eleventh Ward, we are glad to know, bids fair to prove a grand success. The hall was crowded last evening, and the display of useful and ornamental articles quite large and varied. There are quite a number of prizes to be decided by the votes of visitors, and the contest for these is quite spirited. For all the choice bijouterie of one about to "have father and mother and cleave unto her husband," the Ladies' Fair, Eleventh ward, are comfortable for the feeble. But as the voting for the prizes will continue until the fair closes, we will not enumerate them, but just commend the object to give the ballot. The most exciting contest will be that between Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hall and Miss Jane Hopkins, Esq., candidates for Congress. At a late hour last evening Hopkins was ahead. In the interest of the parish, we go in for Hall.

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A SUBSCRIPTION of French born citizens and friends of humanity and French independence was opened at the office of the Consul, for the orphans of the war, as opened at the following places:

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Desire Berthelot, Washington House, Hotel; A. Danse, No. 4 Ninth street; N. Gautsner, corner Lane and Liberty streets; Ch. Hubert, No. 5 Fifth avenue; Ch. Lemoine, No. 5 Fifth avenue; No. 100 Smithfield street; Edward Grenand, Duquesne Way; Ch. Baumgarten, No. 20 Grant street, Allegheny; Herbert & Schweitzer, corner Fourth street, East Birmingham; D. Voltz No. 1 Fifth avenue; Ch. Lemoine, No. 5 Fifth avenue. All are respectfully invited to subscribe.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The firm of J. A. Weddle & Co., No. 101 Wood street, the well known booksellers, printers, binders and stationers, have on hand the largest and cheapest stock of goods in their line ever seen in the city. The stock comprises all the books now required after, including the various text books used in the public schools, and all kinds of writing paper, etc., etc. The prices of goods at this establishment are lower than ever, and is a good opportunity for retail dealers to replenish their stock.

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